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ABSTRACT

This paper chronicles the attempt by the Sudbury Board of Education (Ontario) to minimize the addiction of the children and teenagers in its schools to "junk foods." The plan involved the teaching of good eating habits and the principles of nutrition in food choices. The program used a variety of pedagogical and merchandising strategies to effect these ends, in cooperation with teachers, resource staff, experts in dietetics and public health, and the vendors and caterers concerned. Detailed also is the process by which the board's Food Services Policy was developed, and by which its success is monitored annually. Lengthy appendices contain charts explaining nutritional and dental food values, an application of a dental and nutrition education policy in schools, a bulletin explaining the program to parents and a sample agreement between a food vending company and the school. (Author/JM)

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HOW THE NUTRITIONAL FOODS IN THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE OF THE SUDBURY BOARD OF EDUCATION DEVELOPED A FOOD SERVICES POLICY

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History is replete with tales of mankind's quixotic attempts to reform others, and the phrase "tilting at windmills" frequently describes the process. For example, missionaries in the Polynesian Islands tried valiantly to inflict skirts on the dusky beauties of the area, all of whom were prone to toss them off; and in our own time, stout-hearted (or soft headed?) trustees have sought to abridge the Canadian student's God-given right to rot his teeth and mortify his digestive system by eating and drinking "junk" foods. The story of such efforts across Canada has kept dentists laughing all the way to the bank no matter how much they grieve at the decay they see all around them.

In Sudbury, the children in our 52 elementary schools and the teenagers in the 17 secondary were probably much the same in regard to their dietary habits as their cohorts elsewhere in the country, with the exception that their diets reflect the fact that we have probably got a broader socio-economic mix than most Canadian cities, because most nationalities under the sun can be found working in the Inco and Falconbridge Nickel Mines and in the small secondary industries of our area. About a third of our secondary school students are in five public French-language secondary schools, thus reflecting the Franco-Ontarien element in our population. But our other 12 secondary schools and 52 elementary schools have large Slavic, Italian, and Finnish elements among them - and the food and beverages that these students eat or drink at home reflects the flavour of these different ethnic groups.

In the elementary schools, the problem of the children eating "junk" foods for snacks never seemed to be cause for a major crusade, because a large proportion of the children have always been within walking distance of the schools, and have gone

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home for lunch. (Out of sight, out of mind!) Those who remained had sandwiches or snacks, and sometimes fruit; and milk was always on sale from local dairies. Unfortunately, some of these schools featured pop machines, and these did a roaring business during lunch periods. To paraphrase Eliza of My Fair Lady, cokes were like mother's milk to some kids.

In the secondary schools, there was a far more serious problem, and this was identified as early as November, 1974. At that time, a survey was compiled by the Board's Manager of Purchasing of the average monthly volume of hot and cold foods, desserts, beverages, and sundries (including potato chips and chocolate bars) sold in the cafeterias or lunch rooms of the secondary schools. It was found that the students were heading like homing pigeons to products that were dentally and nutritionally unacceptable because they were high in sugar and low in nutrient value. The fact that white or chocolate milk and orange and lemon juice drinks were also bought was one of the few hopeful signs in an inventory of sales that was weighted by the deep-fried or sugary confections and drinks that we label "junk" foods.

In retrospect, this information, when disseminated to the Board, the Administration, and the schools, should have evoked an immediate and forceful response towards improving the food choices of these students; but for several reasons, this did not happen. The Board had not yet appointed a Coordinator of Health for Kindergarten to Grade 13 who could organize remedial action on a system basis; and the main food vendors and caterers who supplied the secondary school students operated on contracts that in most cases were so loosely drawn that a pop truck could have been driven through the clauses. Moreover, especially in the secondary schools, a number of the students' councils had a vested interest in the sales of pop, chips, and chocolate bars because of the rebates received for the sales - rebates in some cases running to the neighbourhood of $20,000 a year. What sort of crazy Cock Robin would want to kill

such a golden goose? Finally, the convenience of nearby confectionery stores to a number of the schools compounded the problem, as did the food industry itself. As Professor Z. Sabry of the University of Guelph's College of Family and Consumer Studies points out, "Nutrition is mentioned in ads for food designed for children and pets. Ads for other food products stress convenience, taste, price, colour of the box, and social acceptability, but seldom nutrition."

All of these facts acted as a counter-influence on the generally accepted idea that a person's state of health influences his behaviour and energy, and that good eating habits can promote better health. Since these habits are usually acquired during childhood and adolescence, it is obvious that the school must have an important part to play in teaching sound nutrition both through its cafeteria and lunchroom facilities and its educational programs.

In 1975, two catalysts appeared that were to have significant roles in The Sudbury Board of Education's later program to minimize the sale of all "junk" foods in the schools, and to develop a Food Services Policy that would go a long way towards improving the situation previously described. First, the Board appointed a K-13 Health Coordinator, Mr. Bruce Hatton, a man with a Master's Degree in Health from Boston University, and with a wide knowledge of Health programs. Second, the Director of Dental Programs at the Sudbury and District Health Unit, Dr. T. Hicks, wrote a letter in March to the Director of Education, Mr. G. W. Thomson, protesting the sale of "junk" foods in our elementary and secondary schools. This was accompanied by a position paper submitted by the nutritionists attached to the Health Unit, which classified foods that were nutritionally and dentally acceptable, and those that were not (see Appendix A). Its thesis was that it was essential for health practitioners, agencies, and individuals in the community to assume greater responsibility for improving the quality of the population's food intake.

In January, 1976, The Sudbury Board of Education appointed a Nutritional Foods in the Schools Committee, chaired by trustee Bernardine Yackman. January and February were spent examining the inclusion of units on nutrition in the Home Economics (Family Studies) and Physical and Health Education courses, the operation of school cafeterias and lunchrooms, and in collecting comparative information on food policies from selected boards of education in Ontario and from other parts of Canada. Mr. Hatton's survey on this matter produced a somewhat disconcertingly mixed picture.

Nevertheless, on March 11, 1976, the Nutritional Foods in the Schools Committee rushed in where angels feared to tread, and approved a motion that would have all "junk" foods eliminated in the schools for students by September 1, 1976, and replaced by nutritional foods and snacks. Presto! Changeo! Zap!

Alas, the Committee had yet to consider the views of the secondary school principals, and these hit them like a blast of cold air on April 8, 1976, as did the opinions of representative secondary school teachers of Home Economics. The general thesis of both these staff groups was that it was unrealistic to expect the schools to meet the September 1, 1976, deadline for the total removal of "junk" foods, and that secondary school students should be treated as adults and have the right to choose what they ate or drank. A gradual change toward more informed nutritional choices was seen as more likely to produce the desired results.

Consequently, the Committee decided, after listening to these representations on the "junk" food problem, that the abolition of such foods in the schools had not yet been researched thoroughly enough for a definite decision to be made, and that the September 1, 1976 deadline was unrealistic and should be changed. This you may call a strategic retreat. More significantly, the Committee recommended that a "Food Services Policy" be implemented on a gradual basis. On the same gradual basis,

"junk" foods were to be eliminated, but only after thorough research by the Committee.

These recommendations were accepted by The Sudbury Board of Education on April 14, 1976, in the following motion:

a) That "junk" foods be eliminated from the elementary and secondary schools;

b) That these "junk" foods be replaced by good nutritional foods;

c) That this change be phased in gradually as the problems envisaged by some of the schools are resolved;

d) That the Board affirm its stand on this question by accepting a food services policy; and

3) That the ad hoc Nutritional Foods Committee appointed to report to the Board on this matter, continue its research and study, and bring in recommendations as soon as feasible.

The implementation of this policy in the elementary schools was expedited by the elimination by June, 1976, of pop machines in the schools that had them installed, and by a close liaison developed with the homes on the subject of good food habits. A memo from the K-13 Coordinator of Health went to all homes (see Appendix B), and teachers were asked to monitor the lunches or snacks brought by the children and alert the homes of problems.

This being done, the overall strategy of the Nutritional Foods in the Schools Committee was at once simplified and made clearer. It was to work closely with administrators, teachers, resource staff, the nutritionists from the Health Unit and the caterers or vendors to bring about the objectives outlined in the Board motion of April 14, 1976.

Like the weather, in the intervening two years since then, the Committee moved on an uneven front to achieve its ends, and to develop a process by which it could evaluate the still-to-be written Food Services Policy.

Key recommendations by the Committee for the remainder of 1976 were that a

report be received from all secondary school principals by December to show the effect of the Health Education and Home Economics courses on the consumption of "junk" foods in the cafeterias and lunchrooms. Also requested was a comparison with the report of November, 1974 that initiated our study. The principals were also asked to promote the consumption of good nutritious foods in the schools, and to report by March 1977 on the effect that improved methods of merchandising the foods had on their consumption.

Since the 1976-77 enrolment in the 17 secondary schools (15039) was almost equivalent to that of 1974-75 (15290), and since all the schools were still on contracts with the same vendors or caterers, it was evident that certain trends were already underway in the matter of improved nutritional choices. The detailed 1976 analysis by the principals substantiated this conclusion with comments such as these, selected at random:

- Sales of pop are down, and sales of milk are now three times those of pop.
- Sales of milk, fruit drinks and fruit juices are now four times those of pop.
- More students now take courses in Health and in Family Studies, and the teachers comment that the members of the diet and exercise club have stopped bringing "junk" food and now eat nutritional lunches.
- In the Grade 10 nutrition section of the Health course, much time is devoted to weight control, and the students use these classes to sound out the merits (or demerits) of fad diets.
- More foods in the form of stews and soup are being brought to school and heated in the microwave ovens.
- Ice cream and chocolate bar sales are down - too high a price.

As the K-13 Health Coordinator reported on January 24, 1977, there was now evidence of a movement towards an increase in the consumption of good foods, mainly because new nutritious foods had been introduced, because the vendors and caterers (on the specific request of principals) had been merchandising their nutritional foods better than before, and the Family Studies and Health teachers in their respective

programs were having a more positive impact on food choices.

In regard to the contracts or agreements between the secondary schools and the various vendors or caterers, the Board instructed its solicitor and its Manager of Administration to devise a standard one-year contract, that would be automatically renewed unless terminated (upon proper written notice) by either party. (See Appendix C) The Board now has some protection in regard to the necessary personnel provided, the servicing of equipment, the prices of all foods and beverages, and the commission paid to the school (usually to the students' council as a percentage on specific sales).

In June, 1977, the annual check with the secondary school principals again showed statistical evidence of a trend as did the June, 1978 annual check towards the increased sale of nutritional foods.

All of this first-hand information from the schools led the Committee to feel that perhaps their campaign for improved nutritional choices was having some effect. We found that the vendors had moved remarkably far from the position they took with the Committee on June 21, 1976, at which time two of the vendors stated that they had tried to offer a variety of nutritious meals but had suffered a 90% loss in those operations. They stated further that they would be willing to provide extra nutritional services if the Board was willing to subsidize the program. Since the Board was not and is not willing to do so, and since the new contract forms would come up for signing in the near future, it was wonderful to see how the free enterprise system operated when those involved really put their hearts into it to resolve their problems.

Convinced that it was on the right track in the cooperative methods used to improve the level of nutrition in the schools, the Committee now moved, in consultation with the Health Coordinator, the chairman of the Family Studies teachers in the schools, and the Director of Education, to formulate a Food Services Policy that would

have a philosophic basis for the guidelines enunciated for both the elementary and secondary schools. After some revisions resulting from staff input, The Sudbury Board of Education approved the Food Services Policy (as shown in Appendix D) on July 18, 1977. To be noted was the inclusion of a clause requiring the Board's officials to report annually on the implementation of this policy in the schools. Consequently, there is the guarantee of a built-in monitoring process in the years to come, and of the annual resurrection of the Nutritional Foods in the Schools Committee to investigate and report on the results. Few of us who began with the Committee in 1976 ever felt that our symbol would be the phoenix.

That brings our chronicle of events almost to a close. One thing the Nutritional Foods in the Schools Committee learned in Sudbury: we won't get any place by outlawing "junk" foods, because banning them in school cafeterias only sends students rushing to corner confectionaries where they can munch on chocolate bars and potato chips to their hearts' content. If all the "junk" foods were to be outlawed from the face of the earth, we would end up having panic in the pantries, black market Twinkies, bathtub Pepsi, and sugary Tootsie Rolls at caviar prices. Instead, we are committed to the process of educating students into making better choices, and to working cooperatively with all groups and individuals who support this aim.

Someone once said that man can live without air for two minutes, without water for two weeks, without food for two months, and without a new thought for two generations. Well, the Nutritional Foods in the Schools Committee of The Sudbury Board of Education has one idea to pass on to the next generation of non-junk food manufacturers; and since it is in the form of free advice, it won't raise the price of carrot sticks. It is this: Package nutrition more carefully. Give it some zest. Make it exciting, even if you have to trick us with taco-flavoured pea chips, and peanut carob bars. As soon as eating what's good for us is fun instead of a dreary duty, we'll be well on our way to kicking the "junk" food habit.

In Sudbury, we think our schools have begun the long walk on this road - and through the process of education, not compulsion.

* * * *

POSITION PAPER: A
DENTAL & NUTRITION EDUCATION PERSPECTIVE

Good food habits throughout life, in harmony with other aspects of health care, provide a strong foundation for optimal community health. Yet recent Nutrition Canada (1973) results indicate wide-spread obesity in adults and inadequate intake of key nutrients in all age groups. Furthermore, the incidence of dental disease in unnecessarily high.

It is essential, therefore, that health practitioners, agencies and individuals in the community assume greater responsibility for improving the quality of the population's food intake. Thus, when dentists and nutritionists recommend foods/snacks for the community both their contribution to dental disease and their nutritional value must be considered. The following 4 food categories combine these two philosophies:

1 GOOD DENTAL AND NUTRITIONAL FOODS/SNACKS*

Plain milk
Plain yogurt
Cheese

Raw fruits & vegetables
Unsweetened fruit or vegetable juices
Tossed salads or coleslaw

Plain muffins
Plain whole grain or enriched breads & cereals
Crackers

Hard cooked devilled eggs
Peanuts, pistachios, mixed nuts
Seeds (sunflower, pumpkin, sesame)

Nuts & Bolts
Sandwiches, filled with meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese or peanut butter
Hot dogs
Hamburgers
Pizza

*see - RATIONALE FOR FOOD CATEGORIES

2 POOR DENTAL BUT GOOD NUTRITIONAL FOODS/SNACKS*

Milk puddings
Milkshakes
Chocolate milk or drink
Ice cream
Ice cream sodas
Yogurt, sweetened

Raisins & other dried fruit
Sherbet
Sweetened fruits and fruit juices.

4 FOODS/SNACKS NUTRITIONALLY & DENTALLY UNACCEPTABLE*

Sugar added to beverages such as tea or coffee
Soft drinks, regular
Honey
Jams
Jellies
Sweet baked goods
Chocolate bars
Cookies
Candies, lozenges, regular gum and breath mints

3 FOODS/SNACKS NUTRITIONALLY POOR BUT DENTALLY ACCEPTABLE*

French fried potatoes
Popcorn
Potato chips
Pretzels
Soft drinks, sugar-free
Cheesies & other similar party snacks

RECOMMENDED BY:-

Ontario Society of Public Health Dentists

Ontario Society of Community Nutritionists

Representatives from Faculty o Dentistry, University of Toronto and Ontario Ministr of Health

RATIONALE FOR FOOD GROUPINGS

The degree to which different foods contribute to nutritional and dental health varies considerably. Before a food can be rated for its contribution to these two facets of health, both the sugar content and the nutrient content must be considered.

1 GOOD DENTAL AND NUTRITIONAL FOODS/SNACKS - HIGH IN NUTRIENTS; LOW IN SUGAR

These foods are high in nutritional value. Whether they are selected as a part of meals and/or as between meal snacks, such foods can contribute significantly to the total daily nutrient needs. Since they are also low in sugar, they will not promote the growth of dental plaque and present minimal dental health concern.

2 POOR DENTAL BUT GOOD NUTRITIONAL FOODS/SNACKS - HIGH IN NUTRIEN HIGH IN SUGAR

These foods are high in nutritional value but are also high in sugar content. They are less harmful to the teeth if consumed with meals than as between meal snacks. Greatly increased flow of saliva during a main meal will help neutralize the harmful acids that are formed in the mouth from the sugar. Between meals, the flow of saliva is much decreased, hence the natural protection for the teeth is lacking.

3 FOODS/SNACKS NUTRITIONALLY POOR BUT DENTALLY ACCEPTABLE - LOW IN NUTRIENTS; LOW IN SUGAR

Although these foods are relatively harmless to the teeth due to low sugar content they contribute little toward fulfilling body nutrient needs. Since they contain few nutrients in relation to the calories provided they should be chosen infrequently.

4 FOODS/SNACKS NUTRITIONALLY AND DENTALLY UNACCEPTABLE - LOW IN NUTRIENTS; HIGH IN SUGAR

These foods are high in sugar and are not acceptable as between meal snacks. They are also low in nutrient value and should never be allowed to replace the high nutrient foods in the diet.

APPLICATION OF JOINT DENTAL & NUTRITION EDUCATION POLICY IN RELATION TO SCHOOLS

Since a school feeding programme can have a significant role in the promotion and maintenance of a child's health as well as the prevention of illness, the food available should provide an educational example for the formation of good food habits. In other words, foods served at school should demonstrate what is taught in the classroom.

With reference to the Joint Dental and Nutrition Education Policy, the following recommendations are pertinent to schools:

- THAT FOODS WHICH PROMOTE GOOD DENTAL AND NUTRITIONAL HEALTH (SEE CATEGORY 1) BE READILY AVAILABLE IN THE SCHOOLS
- THAT FOODS WHICH ARE DENTALLY UNACCEPTABLE BUT HIGH IN NUTRIENT VALUE (CATEGORY 2) BE ALLOWED ONLY AT MEAL TIMES (SEE RATIONALE FOR CATEGORY 2)
- THAT FOODS WHICH ARE NUTRITIONALLY POOR BUT DENTALLY ACCEPTABLE AS WELL AS FOODS NUTRITIONALLY AND DENTALLY INADEQUATE (CATEGORIES 3 AND 4) NOT BE AVAILABLE IN SCHOOLS

This would necessitate the banning of all foods high in calories and low in nutrients (eg. soft drinks and candies) in cafeterias, vending machines and canteens. These foods could be replaced with nutritious snacks such as unsweetened juice, nuts, sunflower seeds, sandwiches, fresh fruit, plain milk and muffins, cheese and crackers.

These recommendations apply not only to secondary schools but also to elementary schools where food is served in the classroom (eg. snacks for kindergarten children).

In order to contribute toward the nutrition knowledge of students and to influence positively their food selection it is further recommended that an educational programme be integrated with school food service.

Recommended by:

Ontario Society of Public Health Dentists

Ontario Society of Community Nutritionists

Representatives from Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto and Ontario Ministry of Health

July, 1975.

SUDBURY BOARD OF EDUCATION BULLETIN

The Sudbury Board of Education has introduced a nutrition program which is a part of the K-10 Health Curriculum. This nutrition program gives the students the opportunity to acquire good food habits so that they can live a healthier life.

This program is now in effect and as a result all pop machines have been removed from the elementary schools. The pop machines have been replaced by milk and juice machines so that the students can consume better drinks.

It is hoped that the parents will take a large step forward to encourage their children to consume better foods and drinks.

Listed below are some good dental and nutritional foods and snacks.

Plain milk	Raw fruits & vegetables
Plain Yogurt	Unsweetened fruit or vegetable juices
Cheese	Tossed salads or coleslaw
Plain muffins	Hard cooked devilled eggs
Plain whole grain or enriched breads & cereals	Peanuts, pistachios, Seeds (sunflower, pumpkin, sesame) Mixed nuts
Crackers	

Nuts & Bolts
Sandwiches, filled with meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese or peanut butter
Hot Dogs
Hamburgers
Pizza

Also listed are poor dental but good nutritional foods and snacks.

Milk puddings	Raisins & other dried fruit
Milkshakes	Sherbet
Chocolate milk or drink	Sweetened fruits & fruit
Ice Cream	Juices
Ice Cream sodas	
Yogurt, sweetened	

Bruce Hatton
Health Coordinator K-13

BH/so
Sept./77

DATED:

AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE SUPPLY
AND OPERATION OF AUTOMATIC FOOD
VENDING EQUIPMENT AND/OR CAFETERIA
EQUIPMENT IN SCHOOLS OPERATED BY
THE SUDBURY BOARD OF EDUCATION

B E T W E E N:

LASALLE SECONDARY SCHOOL

hereinafter called the "School"

- and -

McCULLAGH HALL LIMITED

hereinafter called the "Company"

A G R E E M E N T

THE SUDBURY BOARD OF EDUCATION

FOOD SERVICES POLICY

General Philosophy

"As good food habits promote better health throughout life, the school has an important role to play in improving the health of students by teaching sound nutrition, both through its food services and education programs."

The Board, as well as educators, health officials, and parents are concerned about the overall health of students in view of today's lifestyle.

The Board is conscious of the improvement in the marketing of nutritious foods in secondary schools and in the increased consumption of these foods.

The Board realizes its responsibility in continuing to provide experience and guidance in improving the health of our students by teaching sound nutrition. They are also aware of their role in the provision of learning opportunities to help students make responsible decisions in their selection of nutritious foods.

Guidelines for Food Services Policy

These guidelines have been prepared by the Nutritional Food in the Schools Committee to coordinate the efforts of educators, parents, and suppliers to improve and maintain good food service throughout The Sudbury Board of Education's schools.

Elementary Schools

Nutritious beverages should be available for sale in elementary schools where students remain for lunch, e.g., milk and fruit juices. Parents should be encouraged to send food in accord with the policy, which prohibits the sale of non-nutritious food and pop in elementary schools.

Secondary Schools

1. All food available should be nutritious, thereby contributing to the growth, development, and well-being of students, and providing them with an educational experience for the formation of good food habits. This will require the phasing out and eventual elimination of unacceptable foods, a process which may be facilitated by:

   a) educating students about the healthful benefits of nutritious foods;

   b) merchandising nutritious foods so that they are attractive and less expensive than unacceptable foods, by such methods as giving more prominent display to nutritious items and raising the price of unacceptable ones.

2. The food service should cater to the tastes of the school population by providing foods of regional or ethnic appeal, by allowing students and teachers to make menu suggestions, and by including seasonal foods in the menu.

3. Student Councils should be encouraged to find alternative sources of funds, including the sale of nutritious foods.

4. School lunch room facilities and the time allowed for lunch should be conducive to a pleasant, relaxed mealtime.

5. Principals re-negotiating new contracts with food suppliers are to do so according to Board-approved official contracts.

* * * *

June 27, 1977

AGREEMENT RESPECING THE SUPPLY AND OPERATION OF AUTOMATIC FOOD VENDING EQUIPMENT AND/OR CAFETERIA EQUIPMING IN SCHOOLS OPERATED BY THE SUDBURY BOARD OF EDUCATION

THIS AGREEMENT made in duplicate this day of 1977.

B E T W E E N :

LASALLE SECONDARY SCHOOL

hereinafter called the "School"

- and -

McCULLAGH HALL LIMITED

hereinafter called the "Company"

WHEREAS the Company desires to supply food and beverages to be dispensed by automatic food vending equipment and/or cafeteria equipment in the above School, in accordance with the terms and agreements herein contained.

IN CONSIDERATION OF the terms and agreements herein expressed, the School and the Company agree as follows:

1. The School shall provide the Company with the necessary space for the location of automatic food and beverage vending machines and/or the necessary space for manually operated cafeteria equipment, together with the necessary secured space for storage of food and beverages, acceptable to the Company.

2. The above equipment shall be installed by and at the expense of the Company, the required equipment being described in Appendix "A" attached hereto. Any addition to or deletion from the said equipment to be supplied shall be done only with the written consent of the principal of the School.

3. The title to and ownership of the said equipment shall be in and remain with the Company.

4. It is expressly agreed that the School assumes no responsibility for the protection of any of the said equipment from any loss or damage thereto resulting from fire, theft, vandalism, malicious acts or any other cause whatsoever.

5. The Company shall provide all food and beverages, together with the necessary personnel to ensure the proper operation, servicing and use of the equipment and shall keep and maintain such in proper order and condition at all times. The said equipment and all food and/or beverages operated and dispensed by the Company shall meet the necessary standards required by all laws and regulations of any authority, including Federal, the Province of Ontario or Municipal.

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Failure by the Company to comply to such standards within fourteen (14) days of receipt of written notice of any breach in respect thereof, shall result in termination of this agreement forthwith.

6. The Company, by these presents, is given the exclusive right to supply and operate the said vending equipment and/or the cafeteria in the School.

7. It is expressly agreed, if the installation and operation of the said equipment requires any new water or electrical service lines or outlets other than those presently in the School, such will be provided or installed by the Board staff at the expense of the Company, but only upon the consent of the Principal of the School.

8. The food and beverage prices to be charged by the Company from the effective date of this agreement shall be those set out in Appendix "B" attached hereto. Any changes in the said prices due to increased food costs will be proposed in writing by the Company to the School, and will be effective only upon the written consent of the Principal of the School, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

9. For the operation and use of the said equipment, the School shall provide hydro-electric power, hot and cold water and garbage disposal.

10. This agreement shall not come into force and effect and the Company will not install and commence using its equipment until the Company shall have provided the School with proof of comprehensive liability, products liability and completed operations insurance coverage respecting the operation and use of the said equipment for the minimum limit of $1,000,000.00 and the Sudbury Board of Education as a named insured.

11. In consideration of the School granting the Company the right herein contained, the Company shall pay the School a commission of % on all sales from the said vending machines.

12. The commission above described shall be paid in cash to the School on or before the 10th day of each month, calculated on the sales for the preceding month at the school. Failure of the Company to pay the said commission by the due date shall result in termination of this agreement forthwith.

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13. In consideration of the rights herein granted to the Company by the School, which is under the jurisdiction of The Sudbury Board of Education, the Company hereby undertakes and agrees to indemnify and save harmless The Sudbury Board of Education and the principal of the School of and from all claims, demands, actions, damages and costs in respect to any damage or injury that may be sustained to any person or property resulting from the operation by the Company of the food and beverage vending equipment or cafeteria equipment.

14. This agreement shall be effective from the 1st day of September, 1977 until the 15th day of July 1978, and unless otherwise terminated as set out in this agreement, shall be automatically renewed for a further period of 12 months from the said 15th day of July, 1978.

15. Either party hereto shall have the right to terminate this agreement upon giving written notice to the other on or before the 30th day of April, 1978. Upon the termination of this agreement, the Company shall forthwith remove the said equipment and supplies from the School and make good any damage to the School premises resulting from such removal.

16. It is expressly agreed that the terms, agreements and conditions herein contained constitute the entire agreement between the parties, and no oral representation or other terms or agreements shall have any force or effect and be binding upon the parties unless agreed to in writing by both of the parties hereto..

17. This written agreement shall not be assignable in whole or in part by the Company without the consent in writing of the School.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

- In the presence of -

LASALLE SECONDARY SCHOOL

_____ Per _____

McCULLAGH HALL LIMITED

_____ Per _____

APPENDIX "A"

List of Automatic Food Vending Equipment and/or Cafeteria Equipment Installed in
by

Type or Description of Equipment	Make

APPENDIX "B"

Food and Beverage Prices to be Charged by

Item	Unit Price